THE
Dan Smoot Report

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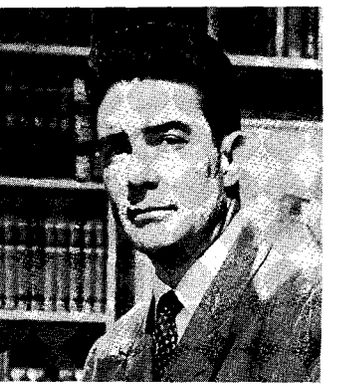

DAN SMOOT

UNITED NATIONS: A SOVIET APPARATUS

On May 14, 1937, Loy W. Henderson, aide to the U. S. Ambassador in Moscow, reported to the State Department that listening devices (wires and microphones, installed by the Soviets) had been discovered in the U. S. Embassy.[1]

Twenty-seven years later (May 19, 1964), the State Department announced a new discovery of Soviet listening devices in our Moscow Embassy.[2] Here are details of this recent episode in the never-ending story:

In April, 1964, American security investigators demolished a room in the Moscow Embassy — tearing out walls, floor, and ceiling. They found wooden tubes, no thicker than a soda straw, extending from just beneath the plaster surface to a depth of about 10 inches in the concrete-block walls. At the far end of each tube, they found a small microphone, sensitive enough to pick up conversations 10 to 15 feet away.[3]

Wires from the microphones ran down the concrete wall beneath the outside plaster-surface, into the ground, and off in the direction of a Soviet government building — where, no doubt, batteries of recorders were installed. By tracing the wires, American agents found leads to more than 40 other secret microphones throughout the Embassy building — in offices and in apartments used by Embassy personnel.[3]

How long these particular installations had been planted in our Moscow Embassy was not revealed; but it is known that the Embassy was extensively renovated in 1952. The work was done by Russian workmen; and the Soviets refused to allow Americans to inspect the reconstruction.[3]

On June 1, 1964 (13 days after State Department announcement about the Soviet "bugging" of our Moscow Embassy), State Department and Soviet representatives signed in Moscow a new Consular Convention.[4] Though the United States Senate (which presumably represents the American people) must ratify the consular agreement, its provisions have not been disclosed. How many

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American consular offices will be established in the Soviet Union to provide Soviet secret police additional access to American security matters? How many Soviet consular offices will be established in the United States to provide new centers for Soviet spies and saboteurs against our nation?[5]

Conditions in UN headquarters at New York give even more shocking evidence of State Department indifference to communist outrages against our security interests.

In October, 1952, a Senate subcommittee began investigating subversive activities among American employees in the UN. Of the 33 UN employees subpoenaed, 26 refused to answer questions about their alleged communist membership and espionage. UN Secretary General Trygve Lie dismissed 21 of the 26. On September 1, 1953, the UN Administrative Tribunal overruled Lie, ordering him to rehire 11 of the 21 who had been dismissed. Four accepted reinstatement in their UN jobs, with full back pay. Seven, who did not want reinstatement, were awarded compensation or damages totaling $135,000. In the fall of 1954, the UN General Assembly upheld the UN Administrative Tribunal and awarded almost $200,000 in damages to the discharged employees.[6]

In a more recent case, the UN Administrative Tribunal *upheld* the firing of an *anti*-communist from the UN Secretariat — Povl (Paul) Bang-Jensen.[7, 8, 9]

Bang-Jensen's Disenchantment

Bang-Jensen, a Danish diplomat, joined the UN Secretariat in 1949. At the time of his dismissal, he was a senior political affairs officer. He was devoted to the UN, considering himself a liberal. Yet, he was anti-communist.

His disillusionment apparently began in 1956 — and deepened until he was "convinced that the UN was set up and operated for a definite pro-Soviet purpose."[9]

In November, 1956, a Soviet national (assigned to UN headquarters in New York) told Bang-Jensen that the Soviet political police had secret agents, not only in the UN Secretariat but also in American intelligence agencies.[9]

At first skeptical, Bang-Jensen was convinced by documents the Soviet showed him. The Soviet wanted this information given to American authorities, in exchange for political asylum in the United States — for himself and other Soviets at the UN who wanted to defect. Afraid to report to American authorities through regular channels, he wanted Bang-Jensen to get word about him and his information directly to President Eisenhower or to Allen Dulles, head of the CIA.[9]

Bang-Jensen sought advice from James Barco, counselor of the American UN delegation. Barco urged Bang-Jensen to report to U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. Bang-Jensen (obviously not trusting Lodge) refused.[9] Months later, Barco sent a memorandum to the State Department. More months later, the State Department reported the substance of Barco's memorandum to the FBI and the CIA. Both FBI and CIA said they could do nothing without higher authorization from the State Department.[9]

Nothing was *ever* done about the Soviets who wanted to defect. Bang-Jensen never revealed the identity of the man who talked to him, but did tell his wife and others that the potential defector was recalled to Russia, where, Bang-Jensen feared, he had been murdered.[8]

Bang-Jensen was outraged at the failure of his beloved UN to help, or even encourage, Hungarian freedom fighters trying to throw off the dreadful yoke of Soviet tyranny in 1956.

The United States public was also shocked by Soviet brutality in Hungary and outraged by UN inaction. Primarily as a sop to American public opinion, the UN General Assembly (well aware that the UN would die a quick death without money from American taxpayers to pay UN bills) voted to create a committee to find out what had happened in Hungary. This Assembly action was

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taken on January 10, 1957, weeks *after* the Soviets had suppressed the Hungarian revolt.[10]

Alsing Anderson from Denmark was named head of the UN Special Committee on Hungary. No American was appointed to the Committee.[8] The Committee took its instructions from Dragoslav Protitch (a Yugoslav communist), who was Assistant UN Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs. Because of an unwritten "understanding" (between the United States, the Soviet Union and three other powers in 1945) that a Soviet national would always have this "premier Assistant Secretaryship" in the UN, Protitch was doubtless under Soviet control.[11, 9]

In the UN chain of command above Protitch was Andrew Cordier (an American), Executive Assistant to Dag Hammarskjold, UN Secretary General.

A staff (composed of 70 people selected from the UN Secretariat) was created to help the UN Special Committee on Hungary. The head of the staff was William J. Jordan, an Englishman. Deputy Secretary of the staff (Jordan's assistant) was Paul Bang-Jensen.

Bang-Jensen's assignment was to screen Hungarian refugees who had witnessed events in the Hungarian revolt, and might tell the UN Special Committee what they knew. The refugees had *no* confidence in *any* UN agency, because they were convinced that the UN is run *for* the Soviets, *by* the Soviets — and by Soviet dupes, blackmailed victims, and sympathizers. Many Hungarian refugees were *afraid* to testify before the UN Committee — afraid of Soviet reprisals against relatives still in Hungary.[9]

After Bang-Jensen had worked with witnesses in New York, word went out to Hungarian refugees in Europe that they could "trust the Dane."[8] Hearings were held in several European cities. Bang-Jensen was troubled by the attitude of his superior, William Jordan (who could not understand why witnesses wanted to remain anonymous). He was alarmed to discover that two communist guards (a Yugoslav and a Pole) were assigned to duty outside offices of the investigating committee. He was appalled that, in Geneva, a Soviet citizen was appointed committee translator.[9] Yet, Bang-Jensen obtained important testimony (probably the only testimony of real consequence) for the UN Committee by promising witnesses never to reveal their names to the UN Secretariat, or to anyone else, except to members of the UN investigating Committee itself, if necessary

Perhaps the most significant hearings of the UN Committee were held at 6A Wallnerstrasse, in Vienna. That address later became a sinister mystery in the Bang-Jensen story.[8]

When Committee hearings were completed, the staff (of which Bang-Jensen was Deputy Secretary) helped write a report from 2000 pages of accumulated testimony. Bang-Jensen again had trouble with his superior, Jordan, who was irritated by Bang-Jensen's dogged insistence on painstaking accuracy. After examining drafts of the report which omitted important information and contained conspicuous errors, Bang-Jensen concluded that the UN Committee report was being sabotaged and garbled, to give the Soviets a means of ridiculing it.[8] On June 7, 1957, the UN Committee on Hungary approved the final draft of the report, without the accuracy Bang-Jensen had struggled to accomplish.[12]

UN Vendetta Against Bang-Jensen

William Jordan wrote to Andrew Cordier (Executive Assistant to Hammarskjold), suggesting that Bang-Jensen be "relieved of further responsibilities" and required to "take sick leave." Jordan said:

"I have no doubt that Mr. Bang-Jensen is a very sick man."[8]

This is the first effort, on record, of UN efforts to impugn Bang-Jensen's sanity — because of his anti-communist stand. After Bang-Jensen had submitted three requests for an interview with Dag Hammarskjold to discuss "sabotage of the commit-

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tee," Hammarskjold appointed UN Under Secretary Ralph Bunche (American) to investigate Bang-Jensen's allegations. Bunche asked for Bang-Jensen's list of charges, then refused to accept it — or to "investigate" the matter further. But in September, 1957, Ralph Bunche submitted a report, saying:

"[Bang-Jensen] suffers from an obsession about sabotage . . . and on occasion has given evidence of hysteria . . . . Mr. Bang-Jensen is mentally ill. I am not at all sure that he is very far from a state of mind which could lead to physical violence, either to himself or to others."[7, 8]

Here, the assertion of Bang-Jensen's insanity is blunt, containing the significant suggestion about suicidal tendencies.

On October 9, 1957, UN officialdom learned (by accident) that the secret lists of Hungarian witnesses had never been turned over to Protitch (Yugoslav communist Assistant Secretary General, who was Bang-Jensen's superior officer). Bang-Jensen still had the records safely hidden, away from the UN. Protitch demanded them. Bang-Jensen refused, saying they would not be secure *anywhere* in UN headquarters. Bang-Jensen did not want to *keep* the lists. He wanted to *burn* them, to guarantee the promise he had given Hungarian witnesses. UN officials did not want the files burned: they wanted communist Protitch to have them.[8]

Following his encounter with Protitch about the secret lists, Bang-Jensen was ordered to report to Dr. Sze, head of the UN Health Clinic, obviously to have his sanity tested. Dr. Sze pronounced him in good mental and physical health After this experience, Bang-Jensen wrote a memorandum (to his wife, at her request) saying in part:

"My wife has . . . asked me to write this . . . to make it clear that . . . under no circumstances whatsoever would I ever commit suicide . . . . If any note was found to the opposite effect in my handwriting, it would be a fake."[13]

On December 4, 1957, Bang-Jensen was suspended (with full pay, pending further action) from UN employment and was escorted immediately, under guard, from UN premises. That same day, Andrew Cordier asked Ernest A. Gross to head a committee of three persons to investigate Bang-Jensen's conduct and make recommendations. Gross was not a UN official.[14]

On December 21, 1957, Andrew Cordier called a press conference to release an "interim" report of the Gross Committee. Cordier "made a number of statements at variance with the true facts and reflecting on Mr. Bang-Jensen."[9]

On January 15, 1958, the Gross Committee made another "interim" report, released to the press before Bang-Jensen or his lawyer had seen it. To the press, Gross made slanderous allegations creating the impression that Bang-Jensen was mentally ill. Dag Hammarskjold told the press Bang-Jensen had handled the secret lists of witnesses "irresponsibly," and that *the Gross Committee had recommended burning the lists*, because of "the insecure manner in which these papers have been kept by Mr. Bang-Jensen."[9]

Bang-Jensen would not surrender the files for UN officialdom to burn, obviously convinced that they would be copied before they were destroyed. So, on January 24, 1958, Bang-Jensen was permitted to return to the UN building, with his secret files. He burned the lists (still in sealed envelopes) on top of the UN building, in the presence of Dragoslav Protitch and UN guards.[8, 9]

On February 8, 1958, the Gross Committee issued its final report, recommending that Bang-Jensen be fired.[12]

Concerning the Gross Committee report, J. Anthony Panuch (former State Department official, and internationally-famous lawyer who served for a time as Bang-Jensen's counsel) said:

"I have never seen anything to approach the Gross Committee 'report' as a scurrilous and cowardly attack on one official of an international agency by his supposedly reputable colleagues, aided and abetted by an outsider [Ernest A. Gross] . . . .

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"The Gross Committee functioned as investigator, prosecutor, witness, judge, and publicist of its own actions . . . ."[8]

Arthur McDowell called the Gross Committee "an improper committee which had no legal basis under the UN rules," which "outrageously" abused Bang-Jensen and publicized false, derogatory information against him. McDowell said, in effect, that the Gross Committee was created to conceal from the public the gruesome truth that the UN was used as a cover and vehicle for world-wide communist operations involving conspiratorial intrigue, assassinations, and mass murders.[8] McDowell, a prominent crusader for liberal causes and close friend of Bang-Jensen, studied every UN report and press release concerning the case.

On June 5, 1958, a three-man Joint Disciplinary Committee (acting on information produced by the Gross Committee) ruled that Bang-Jensen should be fired for misconduct. The Chairman of this Disciplinary Committee was Meurig Evans, top assistant to Andrew Cordier (Executive Assistant to Hammarskjold). The other two members were subordinates of men who signed the Gross Report![8]

On July 3, 1958, Dag Hammarskjold notified Bang-Jensen of his dismissal. Immediately, James J. Wadsworth, an official in the American UN delegations, made a public statement praising Hammarskjold's action.[8]

On August 29, 1958, Bang-Jensen appealed to the UN Administrative Tribunal. On December 5, 1958, the Tribunal dismissed Bang-Jensen's appeal.[7]

The Invisible Government

The invisible government — a tangled web of organizations centered upon the Council on Foreign Relations — aims to make the United States a socialist province of a socialist one-world.

American membership in the United Nations, with subordination of *American* policy to UN policy, is the biggest step ever taken toward the invisible government's goal. Support of the United Nations is *the* premier project of the Council on Foreign Relations and its interlocking affiliates. Hence, Ernest A. Gross was a logical choice for the UN lynching of Bang-Jensen: Gross is a member of the CFR, *and* an official of the American Association for the United Nations,[14] which is headed by Clark Eichelberger. Eichelberger (also a CFR member) was helpful in circulating information against Bang-Jensen.

The AAUN is a "semi-private" tax-exempt organization created by the State Department to propagandize the public about the ineffable goodness and greatness of the United Nations. Members of the Council on Foreign Relations actually run the State Department. CFR members also run the AAUN.[15]

Communists did not directly vitiate Bang-Jensen's efforts to expose Soviet atrocities and mass murder in Hungary. They did not fire Bang-Jensen from the UN, and destroy his reputation. That job was done, for communists, by American "liberals,"[8] who belong to the Council on Foreign Relations.

Earnest A. Gross, Andrew Cordier, Ralph Bunche, James J. Wadsworth, Henry Cabot Lodge, Allen Dulles, Clark Eichelberger — all are members of the CFR.

To Alley Pond Park

The vendetta against Bang-Jensen did not end with final dismissal from the UN. Bang-Jensen's wife and five children were all American born; yet, for eight months, the State Department held up his application for a permanent visa to replace his diplomatic visa. Pressures from within the UN kept him from getting employment. One example: a substantial New York firm which had already decided to hire him, made a routine check at the UN and was told, in effect, that Bang-Jensen was crazy.[7]

Eventually (April, 1959), Bang-Jensen went to work for CARE in New York City. His co-workers there thought highly of him; his work

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was superior; and his spirit was increasingly good — in spite of his three-year ordeal at the hands of former friends and associates. Though his income had been drastically reduced, he was not in immediate financial difficulty. He owned his home and had about $17,000 in the bank.[7]

On Monday morning, November 23, 1959, Bang-Jensen left his home in Lake Success, headed for work at CARE. A neighbor gave him a ride to his bus stop, and saw him walk toward a waiting bus. Regular bus drivers waiting there knew Bang-Jensen by sight, but none saw him that Monday morning.

He did not report at his office that day; did not return home that night.

Three days later (Thanksgiving morning, Thursday, November 26) two men found Bang-Jensen's body — lying face down in Alley Pond Park, Queens, a bullet wound in his right temple, his legs in a bridle path, his arms stretched out above his head. Before the police arrived (about thirty minutes after being called) two other men saw the body.

None of the four men, who saw the body before the police arrived, noticed a gun. The police lieutenant first on the scene said he found a gun *in* Bang-Jensen's right hand. The autopsy report said the gun was found *near* the dead man's right hand. Another report said the gun was found some 18 inches *away* from the body.[8] The gun, a Colt automatic, had belonged to Bang-Jensen.

On the body, police found a suicide note, in Bang-Jensen's handwriting, to his wife, saying in part:

"I underestimated the forces I was up against. I only wish I could have shown my love for you in action . . . ."[8, 9]

Police quickly concluded that Bang-Jensen's death was a suicide, because of the gun, the suicide note, and reports that Bang-Jensen had suicidal tendencies and had been under the care of three psychiatrists.

The allegation about psychiatric treatment for suicidal tendencies came from UN sources, and was wholly false. Subsequent to his dismissal from the UN, Bang-Jensen had seen three doctors: Dr. Lawrence Strauss, a general practitioner who had given him a prescription for a mild sedative, which had never been refilled; Dr. John H. Cornehlsen (an industrial psychologist) who had given Bang-Jensen a vocational-guidance test; Dr. F. S. Friedenberg, a psychiatrist whom Bang-Jensen had seen six times. Dr. Friedenberg said later:

"[Bang-Jensen] was not crazy, not a fanatic — it is utter nonsense to imply that he was mentally unbalanced . . . . "[9]

"I could very well believe there was dirty work behind his death. I have difficulty believing it was suicide. It was not in his make-up . . . . He was possibly the most intelligent man I ever met."[7]

Other facts make it *impossible* for many to believe that Bang-Jensen committed suicide:

(1) Dr. Richard Grimes (Queens medical examiner) said Bang-Jensen died 24 to 32 hours before his body was found. This would place the time of death sometime Wednesday *morning*. Yet, Mr. George Hageman (whom police never interviewed) later testified that on Wednesday *afternoon* about five o'clock, he walked his dog down that bridle path and back again — and that Bang-Jensen's body was *not* there.[9]

(2) Heavy rain had fallen in the Alley Pond Park area, until about four-thirty in the afternoon that Wednesday when Bang-Jensen's body presumably lay all day in the park. When he was found early Thursday morning, his overcoat and other clothing were dry on top, wet only beneath his body where they were in contact with wet leaves.[8]

(3) Space limitation prohibits mention of all circumstances making suicide seem unlikely; but one intriguing item cannot be omitted: Following the scrawled signature on his "suicide" note, Bang-Jensen had jotted *6A*.[9] ***Was this a clue he tried to leave, a cryptic reference to that place at 6A Wallnerstrasse, Vienna, where he had worked with the UN Hungary committee three years before?***

Public and Congressional concern prompted an investigation by the Senate Internal Security Subcommitte, which concluded (in a report submitted September 14, 1961) that conditions in the

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UN adversely affect the security of the United States. Concerning Bang-Jensen's death, the Senate Subcommittee reported:

"If Bang-Jensen did not commit suicide, he was the victim of political murder dressed up as suicide. While the Kremlin maintains a terror apparatus for the purpose of liquidating enemies and suspects, it must have serious motivation before it issues instructions for murder . . . . such motivation probably did exist in the case of Povl Bang-Jensen . . . . the MVD may very well have decided to take Bang-Jensen in for the purpose of finding out what contacts he had . . . . how much he knew, how much he had already told American authorities. If Bang-Jensen was taken into custody for such interrogation, his liquidation would have been the inevitable sequel.

"There has been a long list of suicides under highly questionable circumstances, involving Soviet defectors, prominent anti-communists . . . and people who might have had knowledge about which the Kremlin had reason to be sensitive . . . .

"[The] Soviets have highly developed techniques for simulating suicide . . . . A convincing 'suicide' may take a year or two to prepare. During this period, the subject's life is examined minutely . . . . stories may be circulated to the press . . . that the subject is despondent. This prepares the ground for a plausible suicide story when the deed occurs . . . .

"It is the opinion of this report . . . that the finding of suicide was based on incomplete evidence. There are too many solid arguments against suicide, too many unanswered questions, too many serious reasons for suspecting Soviet motivation . . . and implications . . . ."[9]

The Senate Subcommittee seems to believe, and I certainly do, that communists murdered Bang-Jensen. But communists did not betray him. A man cannot be betrayed by his enemies. Bang-Jensen was betrayed by his fellow liberals, who were not content to call him "insane." They called him a "McCarthyite," a term which, in his own ignorance, he hated most of all.[8, 9]

Foremost in the defense of Bang-Jensen were people whom liberals also call "McCarthyites" — people, for example, like Alice Widener, publisher of *USA* Magazine; and Robert Morris, formerly a close friend and official associate of Senator McCarthy.

Listen, America!

Three months before his death, Paul Bang-Jensen, in conversation with a friend, expressed his bitter realization that the UN is a Soviet apparatus, created to serve the Soviet cause — his doubts about the survival of the United States, with the UN providing in New York City, a privileged sanctuary for the murderous intrigue of international communism. Bang-Jensen said:

"You [Americans] are so full of optimism and good fellowship, you don't want to think ill of anyone. Because I confided in one of your security agencies, a man is dead now. What hope can you have of winning the battle when your own FBI can't even cross First Avenue and expose the traitors amongst you? It's bureaucracy gone mad. I tell you I'm so discouraged about American methods of security that I would never trust another one of your security officers about anything."[8]

What To Do

The public should try to persuade the Senate not to ratify the American-Soviet consular agreement (signed June 1, 1964) — and should work relentlessly to get the United States out of the United Nations.

* * * * *

Correction

In the June 1, 1964, issue of this *Report* ("Communism In The Civil Rights Movement") I used *Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.* (issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March, 1954) as authority for saying that Myles Horton, a founder of the Highlander Folk School, was an official of the communist party — specifically, that he was district director of the communist party in Tennessee. Because of an error (in my own staff) in briefing the Senate Subcommittee report, I misinterpreted a key paragraph. It was not Myles Horton who was district director of the communist party in Tennessee: it was the witness who testified about Horton.

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There is no doubt that the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, was incorporated and run by communists, and that it served as an important meeting place and training ground for communist leaders. There is no doubt about Myles Horton's long and intimate association with known communists and communist causes. There is no direct evidence, however, that Myles Horton was ever an official or registered member of the communist party.

The above-mentioned error was in the first mailings of the June 1, 1964, Report. It was deleted in later printings of this issue. All copies now in stock contain the corrected information.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers: The Soviet Union 1933-1939,* State Department Publication 4539, 1952, pp. 441-2, 445-6

(2) *The New York Times,* May 20, 1964, pp. 1, 2

(3) *The Grapevine,* May, 1964, pp. 3, 43 (official publication of the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inc.)

(4) AP dispatch from Moscow, *The Dallas Morning News,* June 2, 1964, Section 1, p. 2

(5) "Today's World: Consular Treaty: Is It A Success?", by Frank Langston, *The Dallas Times Herald,* June 17, 1964, p. 2A

(6) *Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations,* Report by the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, January 2, 1953, 18 pp.; "Story of Communism in the UN," *U. S. News & World Report,* December 5, 1952, p. 19; "What the Grand Jury Found in UN," *U. S. News & World Report,* December 12, 1952, pp. 88 ff.; "Rehirings, Damages Ordered," *The Washington Post,* September 2, 1953; "Loyalty Ousters of U. S. Aides at UN are Ruled Illegal," *The New York Times,* September 2, 1953

(7) "Bang-Jensen's Ghost Haunting U.N.," by Chesly Manly, *Chicago Daily Tribune,* March 5, 1960, Part 1, p. 8-9

(8) *Betrayal At The UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen,* by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, The Devin-Adair Company, New York City, 1961, price: $4.75, pp. 259-60, 122-3, 126-34, 141-82, 289, 194, 197-208, 218-224, 256-61, 309-323, 230, 42, 9 — this book gives extensive details reflecting painstaking investigation of the entire Bang-Jensen story, including important documentation.

(9) *The Bang-Jensen Case,* Report of the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, September 14, 1961, pp. 27-59, 20-1, 73-5, 48, 61-2, 60, 70 — this Report confirms prior investigations, gives additional testimony, and draws important conclusions.

(10) UP story from the United Nations, *The Dallas Morning News,* January 11, 1957, Section 1, p. 1

(11) *In the Cause of Peace,* by Trygve Lie, MacMillan Co., New York City, 1954, pp. 45-6

(12) *American Opinion,* May, 1960

(13) This Bang-Jensen memorandum was first made public by Alice Widener in *U. S. A.,* January 28, 1960, P.O. Box 134, Lenox Hill Station, New York, New York 10021, price: $20.00 a year.

(14) The Bang-Jensen assignment was not Ernest A. Gross' first significant "job" for the UN. In 1953-54, Gross received a legal fee of $34,700 from the UN for "consultations" in relation to the American staff members whom the United States desired to have removed as security risks — see page 71 of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Report listed in footnote 9.

(15) *The Invisible Government,* by Dan Smoot, 1962, 250 pp., prices: clothback $4.00, paperback $2.00, pocketsize $1.00, plus sales tax if ordered in Texas for Texas delivery

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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